Nippon Times

6.8.9.R/12
1920

No. 16,598 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

FURIOUS BATTLE RAGES WITHIN SYRIAN CAPITAL

Damascus Reported Under Heavy Fire—French Troops Enter Parliament House

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 31.—French troops are shelling Damascus, capital of Syria, according to press dispatches reaching here from San Francisco, while Syrian irregulars have launched fierce attacks against the French garrison near the Syro-Transjordan frontier, the same reports state.

Reports from London reveal that according to dispatches reaching Beirut, fierce fighting continues to rage in Damascus where early this morning French forces are said to have entered the Syrian Parliament House. Radio and telephone communication between Damascus and Beirut are reported to have been cut since last night.

In Beirut, itself, the Lebanese youth movement has decided to resume the general strike which was called off last week, another London dispatch states.

Bitter Battle Raging

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 31.—Bitter fighting has been raging in Damascus since early yesterday morning with the French forces subjecting the city to merciless attacks with planes, guns, tanks and armored cars, the Syrian legation in London revealed today, according to a London dispatch. The legation said that the Syrian casualties were 100 killed and about the same number wounded.

U.S. Studying Situation

Domei

LISBON, May 31.—The U.S. State Department and the President are studying the situation in the Levant area in view of the growing seriousness of the situation there, White House authorities said today, a Washington dispatch revealed.

Meanwhile, Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Grew, explaining the contents of the American Government's note to the French Government which was sent on May 28, told newspapermen that the note expressed the United States Government's serious concern over the situation in Syria and Lebanon and asked that the French Government seriously restudy its policies toward the two countries and make it clear that it intends to treat them as completely sovereign and independent countries.

Antipathy Seen Growing
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 31.—Throughout Syria, and to a somewhat lesser degree in Lebanon, the antipathy of the populace toward the French demands for strategic, economic and cultural privileges, is assuming serious proportions, with crowds demonstrating, national flags flying, shops closed, young Arabs stopping cars and asking for identification cards, grim faced patrols of government police, and an occasional truckload of French troops, according to a London report. So far 15 people have been killed and many wounded in Aleppo.

Djamal Mardam, Acting Syrian Prime Minister, stated in an interview with BBC correspondent Kenneth Matthews that Syria would never consent to negotiate under pressure, that the French proposals were unacceptable, and that Syria would not make any counter-proposals. "Our aim," the Acting Prime Minister told Matthews, "is to liquidate all our former relations with France. We shall not give up strategic bases, and there is no question of the French enjoying any privileges here which other nations do not enjoy equally." The Prime Minister believed Syria would get what she wants, for there was complete agreement between the people, the Parliament and the government, and, further, Syria could rely on the powerful support of the other Arab states.

Matthews also met Riad Es Selh, Lebanese Prime Minister, who was fidgeting with the question of a new national guard. A hundred thousand volunteers were waiting to join this national guard which would defend the country's independence, the Prime Minister said.

In Southern Syria, Matthews called on the commander of the French troops there. Asked if he expected a general attack on his military positions, the commander replied, "I fear that such an attack is possible." The French Government's representatives in the Levant, on the other hand, assured Matthews that France would not seek to achieve her ends by force. "We shall not originate any violent action," they said.

NOTICE

Despite the dislocation of various facilities, the Nippon Times has published a reduced-size paper during the past five days. Subscribers desiring back numbers are requested to communicate with the business office immediately as there is only a limited supply left.

Negotiations to Revise Soviet-Turkish Treaty To Start in Mid-June

Domei

ZURICH, May 30.—Negotiations for revision of the Soviet-Turkish treaty of friendship and mutual aid will be opened about the middle of June, all the Turkish newspapers reported today, according to an Ankara report of the French News Agency. The Turkish Ambassador at Moscow, who arrived in Ankara to confer with the Turkish Government authorities has already returned to the Soviet capital with the Turkish draft of a new treaty. It is reported that he is now sounding the views of the Soviet Government on the draft treaty.

Syrian Issue Aggravated
By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, May 30.—The interests of the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States are now centered round the Mediterranean area, particularly in the Levant which constitutes a gateway to West and Central Asia. With the recent dispatch of French troops to that area, the issue in relation with Syria and Lebanon has become aggravated. In this connection, a Neue Zuricher dispatch from London made the following comment:

The recent official announcement of the British Foreign Office reported the landing of French troops on the Levant and commented that the French maneuver had further aggravated the tense situation there. The fact that the British Foreign Office made an official announcement concerning the dispatch of French troops to the Levant is noteworthy, and at the same time, it must be noticed that the British Government has been in close contact with the United States Government. Apparently, Britain hopes that the United States will support the British course with regard to the Lebanese issue. Furthermore, in view of the recent move of the Arab League, Britain is in absolute need of American support.

The Arab League is reported to be ready to mediate in the Syrian issue. This being the first opportunity for the League to exercise its influence, the real power of the League will be tested before the world. Meanwhile, the Arabs in Palestine have been staging a sympathy strike and as a result, the oil pipe lines between Iraq and Haifa have been cut off for the first time since the commencement of the European War. In future, similar uprisings are expected in the Mediterranean area, and should any serious incident occur, the shortest communication line between Europe and East Asia will be easily disrupted.

According to statement by French authorities, three French battalions have been dispatched to Syria and two of them have replaced the French Garrison there while the other is still on its way to Syria. The British authorities declared that the French Government should immediately withdraw the aforementioned two battalions from Syria and further said that unless France withdrew its troops, negotiations would be useless.

Meanwhile, the extraordinary sessions of the Syrian and Lebanese Governments were held on May 28, and the Syrian Government decided to mobilize men between the age of 16 and 60. At Aleppo, the French residents are reported to have clashed with the Arabians while recent information from Beirut revealed the destruction of the railway traffic between Aleppo and Hamah on the morning of May 29.

U.S. Ship Lack Decried

Domei

ZURICH, May 30.—"The end of the European war does not mean the liberation of the shipping bottoms detailed to the European area, and furthermore we are now facing a new difficulty in this regard," declared Major General Carney of the United States Army, according to an Exchange News report. "That is to say, it is necessary for the United States alone to ship daily 90,000 tons of gasoline to the Pacific, but yet that huge amount constitutes only a very small portion of the vast quantity of supplies to be shipped," he continued. "As fighting is now near the Japanese mainland, vast quantities of bottoms are required for transporting troops alone."

BRITISH FORCES ORDERED TO INTERVENE IN SYRIA

Churchill Informs DeGaulle of Step, Eden Reveals in Commons—Situation Serious

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 31.—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, in a statement on the "very serious situation" in Syria told the Commons today that the British Government had come to the conclusion they could "no longer stand aside," according to a London dispatch.

He declared that Prime Minister Churchill had told General Charles de Gaulle that the British Government "with profound regret" had ordered the Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East to intervene to prevent further effusion.

Churchill's message to De Gaulle requested him to immediately order French troops to cease fire and withdraw to their barracks in order to avoid collision between the British and French forces.

Eden's statement reads as follows: "I have to inform the House of the very serious situation which has developed in Syria where there is fighting between the Syrians and French troops and I have promised to keep the House fully informed as early as I could of any decision the British Government might make.

"The situation has deteriorated still further since last night, Eden declared. "Our Minister in Damascus reports there was heavy firing and shelling during the night and that two great fires were burning in the center of the city about one mile apart, but spreading. All telephone communication has been cut between Damascus and the sea coast and we are only in touch with the British Minister by wireless.

"Armistice was arranged with the French military authorities yesterday afternoon and the British and United States civilians were evacuated from Damascus. After that the center of the city was subjected to heaviest and most concentrated shellfire yet directed upon it."

British Cabinet Meets

Special

LISBON, May 31.—Prime Minister Churchill's new cabinet which met twice yesterday was again in session this afternoon after disquieting news of the Damascus shelling, according to a London dispatch. There was a full attendance of the Ministers.

ATTLEE AT DISADVANTAGE

Reuters Says Greenwood May Be Next Labor Prime Minister

Special

LISBON, May 31.—The British Tories enter the general election campaign with one marked advantage over their principal rivals, the Labor Party, since they have no leadership problem, a Reuters political correspondent reports from London. Prime Minister Churchill is the whole party's choice, he points out.

On the other hand, the Labor Party is in a most peculiar position, the correspondent continues. The titular head of the party and the man whom the King will send for to form the government if the Labor Party wins is 63-year old, precise, and schoolmasterly Clement Attlee. Attlee is neither the strongest politician in the party nor the most popular of the Labor leaders. The correspondent believes that if other considerations were equal, the next Labor Prime Minister would be the tall, silver-haired Yorkshire man Arthur Greenwood who during the coalition government when Attlee was Deputy Prime Minister acted as the leader of the Labor Party in the Commons.

NOT RECOGNIZING AUSTRIA

British Must Investigate Situation, Eden Tells Lords

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 31.—Foreign Secretary Eden, speaking in the House of Lords today reiterated that the British Government did not recognize the provisional government of Austria, according to a London dispatch. "We cannot recognize this government," he declared, "until such a time as our part of the Allied commission, which should be in Vienna, has a full opportunity of seeing for itself. Before very long," he hoped, "we should have representatives there."

Asked about the 16 Polish leaders arrested by the Soviets, he said that he had no fresh news concerning them. "When I was in San Francisco," he stated, "I asked Mr. Molotov to let us have full information and a list of names. I hope we shall receive them."

Allied Troops Not Leaving Iran

Special

LISBON, May 31.—Both the British and United States governments today indicated sympathetic consideration to the Iran note demanding the evacuation of British, American and Soviet troops from Iran now that hostilities have ceased in Europe, but it is indicated that evacuation will not be carried out soon, according to reports from London and Washington.

The British Government is reported to be in consultation with the Soviet and American governments, but the United States War Department has made no official comment yet.

Diplomatic quarters in London today pointed out significantly that under the agreement between Iran and the Allies concluded on January 29, 1942, it was arranged that the Allied troops should be in Iran until six months after all hostilities ceased between the Allies and Germany or "other powers which may have engaged or may in the future engage in hostilities against either of the Allied powers." This provision clearly indicates that the troops might remain in Iran until six months after hostilities cease.

A semi-official observer in Washington, meanwhile, said that the evacuation of American troops would probably only begin with the conclusion of the "Big Three" on plans for concerted action.

He added, however, that the impetus for withdrawal of troops should come from Britain and Russia who are presumably burdened with larger considerations of state in Iran. In fact, he declared, virtually no armed United States troops remain in Iran.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION REVIVED AT 'FRISCO TALK

Trusteeship, Regional Issues Continue to Prove Stumbling Blocks at Conference

Domei

LISBON, May 31.—Bitter differences of opinion have been revived among the "Big Five" and the conference at large in San Francisco on two outstanding issues—those of trusteeship and regional pacts—according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Stubborn opposition to the trusteeship proposals as drafted at present comes from the representatives of the Arab countries notably Iraq while the regional question was revived in the French proposal to status the mutual assistance pacts against former enemy states.

May Adjourn on June 11

Domei

LISBON, May 31.—As the United Nations Conference convened today to hear the final report of one of its 12 technical committees, a proposal was made that June 11 be considered as the date of adjournment, reports a San Francisco dispatch, which adds that the sponsoring Powers of the Conference seemed agreed that June 11 as the date of adjournment would be desirable, to permit a more extended discussion of the pending questions.

Keen attention continues to be centered on the veto question, as the smaller nations prepared a 22-question list to determine the extent of the veto power of the permanent members of the Security Council, the dispatch continues. Hope is expressed, however, that inasmuch as the home governments of the "Big Five" Powers are studying the various interpretations current of the Yalta meeting formula as reported by their respective delegations.

France, another San Francisco dispatch reports, has reopened discussion on the regional security provision for nations involved in bilateral treaties. The suggested modification would give such Powers as France and the Soviet Union, which have a bi-lateral mutual assistance treaty against Germany, greater scope of action.

Fiume People Starving

Special

LISBON, May 31.—While no further news is yet available of the reported fighting in Fiume, it is understood that trouble has arisen owing to the acute food shortage there and recruiting of some populace for forced labor, according to a Trieste dispatch. The situation in Fiume is reported to be far more serious than that in Trieste where although the rationing is very tight and the poor classes are feeling a serious pinch most of the people are not yet actually suffering from starvation.

Stalin, Hopkins Again Meet

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 31.—Harry Hopkins, President Truman's special envoy to Moscow, has had his third talk with Premier Stalin according to a London report, which added that it is expected he will see the Soviet leader again before he leaves for home, probably toward the end of the week.

De Gaulle Meeting Truman

Domei

LISBON, May 26.—French President Charles de Gaulle last night revealed that he has accepted President Truman's invitation to a meeting between the two and that he would leave for Washington, a Paris dispatch said.

6TH KUOMINTANG SESSION CONCLUDED AT CHUNGKING

Soong Replaces Chiang as Head of Executive Yuan—Various Decisions Reached

Domei

CANTON, May 31.—The Sixth Session of the National Congress of Kuomintang delegates which was closed today decided to change the president and vice-president of the Executive Yuan, according to a Chungking broadcast.

As a result, Chiang Kai-shek relinquished the presidency of the Executive Yuan, and Kung Hsiang-hsi (Chauncey Kung) resigned Vice-President, while T.V. Soong was appointed the President of the Executive Yuan and Weng Wen-hao as vice-president.

Various Items Decided

The Sixth Session of the National Congress of the Kuomintang which was opened on May 28 and closed on May 31, resolved on the following important items, according to a Chugking broadcast.

1. The organization of the Central Executive Committee shall be fundamentally revised, and the membership of the Committee shall be made 296.

2. The structure of all propaganda organs including the Propaganda Committee of the Foreign Office, the Finance Committee, the Agricultural and Industrial Movement Committee, the Women's Movement Committee, and the Cultural Movement Committee shall be revised, and all matters concerning the execution and propaganda of national policies shall be transferred to the Government to be handled by a new organ formed by the Government.

3. The matters decided at the Sixth National Congress shall be executed by the Central Executive Committee.

4. The organization law of the Central Examination Committee shall be revised, and regulations for enforcing the revised law shall be drafted by considering the opinion of the Central Standing Committee.

New Pact With Holland

Domei

CANTON, May 31.—The Chungking regime formally signed a new treaty with the Netherlands on May 29, according to a Chungking broadcast. According to the new treaty, the Netherlands will surrender its extraterritorial rights to the Chungking government, following the example already set by Britain and the United States.

Chungking Structure Unchanged

Domei

LISBON, May 31.—Jon Kimche, Reuter military correspondent, believed that the resignation reported from Chungking today of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek from the post of President of the Executive Yuan does not alter the outward structure of the Chungking Government to any appreciable extent.

Delicate questions together with the war situation may arise shortly and in view of this it is thought that on the whole the change in government though slight has strengthened the position of Chiang Kai-shek to deal with the new situation as they arise. He retains all his powers as head of state and supreme commander of the Chungking forces, the correspondent pointed out.

Kimche further added that the post Chiang has now given up has been held in fact—if not in name—by T. V. Soong for the past five months. Soong's new appointment will make him more responsible for the present critical economic position in Chungking.

Soong's position is less strong than that of Generalissimo Chiang because he is essentially a civilian—a banker—who enjoys the support of the business and financial circles and confidence of the United States Government.

NIPPON UNITS ON TARAKAN STIFLE ENEMY OFFENSIVES

Main U.S. Force Dealt Heavy Blow Near Amari—Japanese Planes Active

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN BASE, May 30.—Since the morning of May 16, enemy forces have been gradually pressing on the Japanese line to the northeast of Tarakan airfield, and the Japanese Forces having adjusted their positions, are dealing heavy blows on the enemy.

Japanese Forces in the Amari area that had been conserving their fighting strength caused severe damage to the main enemy force which attempted an offensive, and in the two days of May 12 and 13, completely annihilated one enemy company in a hand-to-hand battle, capturing many arms and munitions. Thus, the enemy fought to a standstill, was forced to change the position of their main strength.

Japanese Planes Active
By a Member of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, May 30.—The following communique was issued by the Naval Press Section on the spot at 4 p.m. today:

"Our Air Unit carried out night bombing attacks on enemy positions on Tarakan Island off Borneo for three days on May 26, 28, and 29, and thereby cooperated effectively with the operations on the ground of our Garrison Unit.

"The results achieved by the Air Unit were munitions dumps damaged and fires caused at several places, and airfield establishments and landing facilities destroyed at more than 10 places.

"All our planes returned to their base safely."

Air Attacks Launched

Domei

SOUTHERN FRONT, May 30.—Japanese Air Forces have carried out three night attacks on the enemy at Tarakan since May 26, and Captain Katsuda who took part in the first raid related his experience in the following words:

"On the night of May 26, I left the base with full moon shining brightly. Soon I saw the southern end of Tarakan Island, and found that the neighborhood of the pier was as bright as daytime, the enemy apparently taking no care to conceal itself. The enemy fired signals, and it seemed that they mistook our planes for their own.

"Signalling the following planes to come up, we took the final course of attack, and approached the ground. After we dropped bombs, we saw smoke rising up from two supply depots and also from the enemy positions. Then the enemy realized that they were attacked, and their searchlights and anti-aircraft guns went into action. But by that time, we had ended our bombing and started homeward."

U.S. TO SHIP COMMODITIES

Domei

LISBON, May 31.—The United States Government has decided to ship the minimim requirements of commodities to Europe, according to a Washington dispatch. President Harry Truman ordered the authorities concerned with foodstuff and fuel production and export to give priority treatment to the exportation of commodities within such limits as would produce no unfavorable effects on the domestic economy or on the American war effort.

Leo Crowley, director of the Foreign Economic Administration, declared in this connection, in the course of his Lend-Lease report to Congress, "France, Belgium and the Netherlands, in reverse Lend-Lease for the American Lend-Lease, are supplying several thousands of laborers, their port and harbor establishments, and transport facilities. These will be used from now on in the transportation of troops, war materials and supplies to the Pacific war area."

Canada Recalling Air Force

Domei

LISBON, May 30.—The recall of the Canadian air forces from Europe was announced by Air Major-General Macguil of Canada today, according to an Ottawa report.

"Some of the bomber planes and several hundred members of the Canadian Air Force Bomber Corps will shortly return to Canada by air," he said. "These men and the Lancaster heavy bomber planes will be brought back to Canada by coming autumn, and will be probably sent to Pacific base."

Nationalization Move Results in Huge Leap For Plane Production

The nationalization of certain aircraft factories carried out on April 1 has resulted in a substantial increase in production, according to the first report presented to the General Board of Aircraft on the operation of nationalized factories. The satisfactory result attained is due, it is pointed out, to the cooperation of all concerned who are working with the utmost energy from the national point of view. The percentage of workers' attendance has increased and the misgivings entertained by certain industrialists has now been dissipated by the actual result realized.

BIG FIGHT STILL AHEAD, ENEMY SOURCES ADMIT

British Admiralty Chief, Bracken, Pessimistic on Early War End With Japan

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 31.—Brendan Bracken, newly appointed First Lord of the Admiralty and former Minister of Information, does not expect an early end to the war with Japan, according to a London dispatch.

Speaking in London today, Bracken declared: "I would think it right to say that the Japanese are as tough if not tougher people than the Germans. I am not a bit optimistic about an early end of the Japanese war," he said.

Bracken declared, "I consider that tremendous fighting awaits ahead."

N.Y. Times Issues Warning

Domei

LISBON, May 31.—In its editorial of May 28, the New York Times warned the American public against the optimistic view that intensified air raid alone can defeat Japan, which view is even supported and encouraged by American military authorities.

"However fierce the air raid on Japan might become, we should never imagine that it will deal such serious damage as to make her offer unconditional surrender or make her unable to continue the war," the New York paper said. "Japan has only lost one-seventh of the territory that she has gained, and even if the communications with the southern region is cut off, the inner zone of Japan, formed by Japan Proper, Chosen, Manchoukuo and North China, possesses everything that is necessary for the continuation of the war.

"The case of Germany has taught us how long a people can continue effectively its war of resistance. We must now consider the fact that the people of Japan are far more determined and burning with greater conviction of victory than the Germans. The conclusion therefore, is evident. The most difficult war against Japan will come hereafter."

ENEMY ON NEW GUINEA HIT

Capturers of Malu Airfield Continue Storming Attacks

By H. HIRAMATSU
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN BASE, May 30.—Japanese Forces which recaptured the air base at Malu on the northern coast of New Guinea have been continuing to attack the enemy in this area. Launching fierce storming assault on May 13, 14, 15 and 16, the Japanese Forces accounted for over 140 enemy bodies, besides wounding many others and setting ablaze over 10 enemy bivouacs.

Most of the above results were achieved by Lieutenant Matsuoka and his men who drove deep into the enemy lines in fierce attacks, engaging forces far superior in numbers. In the course of their attacks, the assault unit having run out of ammunition, charged into the enemy encampment and created havoc, dying valorously in the action.

U.S. Party Heading for Europe

Domei

LISBON, May 31.—A party of seven, including Senator Richard B. Russell, Georgia Democrat, all representing either the army, navy or the Budget Committee of the United States Senate will be soon dispatched to Europe to make plans for the deployment of American forces now in Europe, demobilization of armed forces there, and the disposal of surplus armaments and the military administration in Germany, according to a Washington report. The party will also investigate the activities of the UNRRA, it is further revealed.

51 U.S. WARCRAFT SUNK, HIT IN OKINAWA WATERS

Results by Japanese Air and Undersea Forces Since May 11 Bared by I.H.Q.

Japanese Forces operating in the Okinawa battle zone have sunk or damaged 51 enemy vessels in the period between May 11 and the present, the Imperial Headquarters announced on Friday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3:30 p.m. June 1

"1—Our air and submarine forces are continually attacking the enemy air bases on the main Okinawa Island and Iye Island as well as warships and task forces around the main island in spite of inclement weather.

"Of the battle results obtained by our side since May 11 up to the present those that have become known follow:

Sunk:
6 cruisers
3 destroyers
5 transports
7 warships of unidentified category
Damaged and set ablaze:
2 converted aircraft carriers
3 battleships or cruisers
4 cruisers
4 destroyers
6 transports
11 warships of unidentified category

"Airfields blasted or set ablaze more than 46 places.

"The majority of the said battle results were due to the attacks of our Special Attack Corps.

"2.—Our Forces in the southern sector of the main Okinawa Island are continuing to fight valiantly against the enemy troops which have gradually infiltrated into the area south of Yonabaru and the Shuri-Naha line."

Over 50,000 U.S. Casualties

Fighting on the southern front of the main Okinawa Island is still continuing day night with increasing vigor with the invasion forces already suffering heavy casualties, aggregating more than [illegible] killed or wounded besides losing over 500 warships since the commencement of their landing operation in the Southwestern Islands area in the latter part of March.

Confronting with the strongly constructed Japanese positions on a line connecting Naha and Shuri as well as in the face of the violent gunfire together with the gallant counteroffensive and bleeding operations, the Americans are now exerting every effort to turn the deadlocked war situation in their favor.

Realizing the futility of continuing a frontal attack merely on the southern front, enemy forces are now concentrating their major offensive on the east coast of the island, trying to strike the rear of Shuri, thereby to isolate the Japanese in this war zone.

Seeking new development, U.S. warcraft continue in action in Nakagusuku Bay where Special Attack Air Units of the Japanese Army and Navy are now directing relentless assault and attaining brilliant battle results.

400 B-29'S ATTACK OSAKA

Northwest Part of City and Amagasaki Indiscriminately Bombed

About 400 B-29's from southern bases raided Osaka in formations consisting of about 10 to 30 coming by way of the southern part of Kii Peninsula and Tosa Bay from about 8:35 a.m. on June 1 and carried out indiscriminate bombing mainly by means of incendiary bombs for about two hours. They later fled southward via the central part of Nara Prefecture, it was announced by the Central Army Headquarters at noon on the same day. The announcement added that fires broke out in the northwestern part of that city as well as Amagasaki, but, thanks to strenuous fire prevention measures, the fires were gradually brought under control.

The results scored by the Japanese Forces known up to noon were 24 enemy planes shot down and 30 damaged. These figures are expected to increase, the announcement concluded.

Heads Taihoku University

Dr. Kazuo Ando under date of May 29 was appointed President of Taihoku Imperial University succeeding Dr. Masaji Ando. [illegible] Chiba, president of the Japan Coal Liquefaction Company, was appointed vice-chief of the Technological Board on the same day.

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
[illegible] Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 283, 486.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 283, [illegible], [illegible], 5858, 5839, 7003.
Telegraphic Address. "Times [illegible]."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64363.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 5, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-1

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥[illegible]; six months, ¥[illegible]; one year, ¥[illegible] Postage 60 sen to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage, ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1945

The Unconquerable Spirit

The enemy's terror raids upon the major cities of Japan have recently reached a new height of intensity, and it cannot be denied that the damage which they have caused is shockingly great. In the extent of the physical destruction which has been wrought and the fiendish horror of the methods which have been used, these raids upon Tokyo as well as upon Nagoya, Yokohama, and elsewhere surpass any blows which have been dealt from the air in any other part of the world.

But the one notable impression which emerges from these raids is not the fact of their destructiveness but the fact that the Japanese people can "take it." Not only are the Japanese people showing that they can take anything which the enemy can deliver, but they are showing that they can emerge from the severest tribulations with their spirits defiant, triumphant and even buoyant. Such a people are unconquerable. And in drawing forth this manifestation of the unconquerable spirit of the Japanese people, the enemy has failed in the prime objective of his terror raids.

For there can be no question that the main aim of the enemy in hurling these extensive raids against the Japanese cities was to break the fighting spirit of the civilian population. There is no longer any need to give heed to the enemy's claim that he is trying to hit at Japan's military or industrial power. Such a claim is laughable in view of the unmistakable deliberateness with which the raids have been directed with diabolically systematic thoroughness over extensive areas which are distinctly residential in character. Bombing of specific military installations may rightly be considered tactical bombing; bombing of predominantly industrial districts may be considered long-range strategic bombing; but the deliberate strewing of fire bombs over wide areas of the distinctly residential and commercial districts of major cities cannot be regarded as anything but an attempt to break civilian morale through sheer terrorization. That this is the aim of the enemy is further borne out by the contents of the propaganda leaflets which he has scattered from the skies. But in this objective the enemy has failed and failed decisively, for the fighting will of the Japanese people has only been strengthened by this attempt at intimidation.

The unconquerable fortitude of the Japanese people in the face of any danger or adversity should cause no surprise. The true mettle of the Japanese people was amply demonstrated at the time of the Great Earthquake of 1923 when the population of Tokyo and Yokohama resolutely set to work upon the task of reconstruction before the ground had hardly stopped quivering, with the result that a metropolis far surpassing the one which had been destroyed quickly rose from the ruins. Today the destruction is even greater than that at the time of the Great Earthquake, to be sure. Today the destruction is not confined to one blow but continues to mount in extent. Today, with the battle at the front absorbing the major energy of the nation, there is only limited possibility of succor and aid from non-devastated regions. But the magnitude of the problem has only served to call forth a more than compensating magnitude of determined effort. The people are manifesting the same spirit they showed after the Great Earthquake, only increased and intensified a hundredfold. The result is that Japan stands absolutely unshaken, more firm and more resolute than ever in combatting the unspeakable enemy with whom there can be no compromise. Japan's cities may be burned, but the spirit of the Japanese people, which is the essence of the nation, can never be destroyed.

Innumerable signs give widespread evidence of this unconquerable spirit of the people of Japan. Most noteworthy is the perfect calm and composure with which the entire population is promptly continuing with its work of pushing the war. This calm and composure was marked enough at the time of the first major bombing of Tokyo on March 10, but with the confidence born of experience the people, knowing now that their courage is more than equal to the demands of any emergency, have come increasingly to possess a poise and stability of heroic stature. There is a remarkable prevalence of order, a surprising minimum of confusion, as the stricken are quickly evacuated to rural districts and the essential workers readjust themselves to continue with their tasks.

Hardly before the smoke has cleared from the ruins, intrepid workers start hammering together temporary shelters, manifesting their determination to carry on with their work at their normal places of occupation without interruption. The non-essential evacuees gather up the few belongings which they have saved and set off for their new homes with no trace of dejection or downheartedness. All are serious, to be sure, for this is no time for flippancy, but the victims universally show a remarkable buoyancy of spirit as if the loss of material possessions had relieved them of extraneous cares so that they are now free to concentrate their undivided attention on the sole task of contributing to the nation's war efforts.

Meanwhile, transportation and communications facilities are being restored after each raid with unbelievable rapidity, rations are distributed under unusual conditions with ingenuity and dispatch, mutual helpfulness and cooperation so natural to the Japanese people who feel themselves to be all of a single family help smooth the path over the toughest obstacles, and the whole nation pushes forward with but scarcely impaired effectiveness toward the goal of winning the war.

A nation of such indomitable people as the Japanese is indeed unconquerable. Whatever may befall, whatever efforts the enemy may make at however prodigious a cost, Japan can never be destroyed for the spirit of her people is indestructible. Such is the great truth which the recent raids have demonstrated to the glory of Japan and the confounding of the enemy.

A Year Ago Today

June 2, 1944

The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced that the combined German and Rumanian forces had successfully repulsed a large-scale Soviet offensive in the area north of Jassy after inflicting heavy damage on the Soviet forces.

Encore

To a famous impresario came a disheveled looking person and unfolded this plan:

"I will do an act on your stage that will be the talk of the world. You can advertise it in advance and you can charge a hundred dollars a ticket. If you'll put $50,000 in escrow for my wife, I'll go on your stage and in full view of your audience, commit suicide."

"Marvelous," answered the impresario. "But what will you do for an encore?"

Camping

"Did you take your usual two weeks' camping trip this year?"

"No; we just left our house doors open, removed the window screens and got the same effect."

Time

Husband (shouting upstairs to wife): "For the last time, Mary, are you coming?"

Wife: "Haven't I been telling you for the last hour that I'll be down in a minute!"

CAUSES OF GERMANY'S COLLAPSE

External As Well As Internal Reasons Cited

(From the Nippon Keizai Sangyo)

What was the cause of the sudden collapse of the once mighty National Socialist German Empire which, not so long ago, not only trod the entire European Continent but penetrated far into North Africa and the Caucasus, shaking the entire world with her blitzkrieg campaigns? Probably we must wait for future historians for the real, analytical reasons for Germany's defeat. For the present moment let us analyze and draw our own conclusions from the actual facts at hand. We will not try to trace the path of failure which she trod but, on the contrary, with due respect to the heroic stand which she put up in the face of tremendous odds—perhaps unparalleled in the annals of world history—we must coolly survey and analyze the reason why Germany was unable to follow up the golden opportunities which presented themselves by virtue of her repeated victories. From the conclusions thus obtained we, too, should be able to learn valuable lessons.

In his proclamation issued on January 1st of this year the late Fuehrer Adolf Hitler stated that the "successive treacheries of the European Axis nations coupled with the July 20th incident paved the way for Germany's reversals." Badoglio's treachery in August last year and similar acts by the various Axis alliance nations definitely spelled doom to the newly-established European fortress, destroying its very foundations. The July 20th incident, too, in which Hitler narrowly escaped with his life perhaps had a much deeper significance than a mere incident. As Hitler himself put it, "the incident not only caused grave concern to the military circles but also shook the very confidence of the entire German people in regard to the prosecution of the war." However, the above two "reasons," as pointed out by Hitler, may have been only very recent causes. For the true and more deep-rooted reasons for Germany's reversals we must go back still further.

As a result of the bitter experience which she passed through in World War I Germany fully realized the futility of carrying on a two front campaign. This is the reason why Hitler stressed in "Mein Kampf" the necessity of "compromising with Britain to strengthen the Eastern policy." However, with the outbreak of the present war this basic policy of Hitler's was inadvertantly reversed and he had to compromise with the Soviet Union in order to fortify the Western front. It goes without saying that this reversal of policy was an unavoidable means to maintain the basic principle of avoiding the establishment of two fronts.

Plunges Into Two-Front War

At this stage we can already see that Germany tried in vain to avoid the "two fronts" issue. Consequently, although her primal intention might have been to fight the Soviet Union she had to meet the urgent actual conditions then prevailing and so concluded the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact. This diplomatic move can be construed to prove how strenuously Germany tried to avoid a two-front campaign rather than a result of her immediate diplomatic policy. Perhaps Hitler's intention at that time was to level off Western Europe with this stroke and to attack the Soviet Union with the back swing of the sword. But he completely discarded his original plan in the midst of his campaigns. The comparative ease with which the subdued Poland and France perhaps gave her undue over-confidence or, as Hitler himself stated later the "gross underestimation of the Soviet military power" was the possible cause. The ever-threatening Soviet menace in the background was intensified to such a degree that Germany could bear the existing pressure no longer. Whatever the reason might have been it simply meant that, much as she tried to avoid it, when she tackled the Soviet Union in the midst of her successful campaign against Britain, she plunged herself right into the dreaded two-front campaign, thereby inviting on herself the consequent disaster.

At the outset of the German-Soviet War it appeared as if Hitler planned to take Moscow within a week or two, or as if he hoped that by the end of 1942 at the latest to finish the Soviet campaign. However, all these plans of Hitler and his High Command proved to be erroneous calculations. The unexpected fighting power and the tenacity of the Soviet forces not only retarded the German drives but also gave a breathing spell to John Bull who, thanks to the Soviet Union, got his "second wind" and gained sufficient time to pull himself together. Britain's fighting power further received renewed vigor from the ever-increasing munitions industry of the United States, the "arsenal of munitions," looming like a giant in the background. Even the outbreak of the Greater East Asia's War could not totally cause a division of the fighting power in Europe.

Writing on the Wall

The first sign of ill effects from the two-front campaign appeared in November 1942. The reversals commenced with the landing of the American and British forces in North Africa on November 8, 1942, followed by the start of the ill-fated Stalingrad campaign on March 22, 1943. The much feared Nazi fighting machine, which hitherto prided itself on sweeping roughshod over everything, began to lose its punch and started its general retreat from the ill-fated "November," of 1942. Tripoli fell in January 1943 and in February, Stalingrad and Kharkov fell into the enemy's hands. In close collaboration with the summer offensive of the Red Army, which commenced on January 5th, the Anglo-American forces began their joint landing operations on Sicily Island on July 10th. With the landing of the Allied forces on Italy proper, on September 3, 1943, the first of the so-called political defeats was effected through the now famous international drama known as "Badoglio's Double-Cross." By studying the unfortunate path which Germany trod—the failure of military strategy due to the two-front campaigns—can we learn a valuable lesson by pointing out the immediate or indirect causes of her military collapse? Of course, before she plunged into the war with the Soviet Union, there was an incident which we may surmise now as having been a possible political gesture on Germany's part to avoid the two fronts issue as much as she possibly could.

It was the famous Hess incident in May of 1940 which, by virtue of its veil of mystery and suddenness caused a tremendous amount of publicity and sensation all over the world at that time. It was reported then that the incident was an insane personal act of Hess himself but today it is believed, beyond any cloud of doubt, that it was a daring political gesture on the part of Germany who, in attempting to consolidate her entire military strength against the Soviet Union, tried to come to terms with Britain by offering her inviting peace terms.

Hess Out-Maneuvered

The Vice-Chancellor of the Nazi Party, Rudolph Hess, appointed lone missionary of peace, flew alone and landed in Scotland at midnight, May 10th and, through a previously arranged meeting with Lord Hamilton, tried to feel out the British attitude. But foxy old John Bull got wise to this scheme and taking advantage of Hess' daring feat, turned the tables on Germany by secretly communicating the news to America and the Soviet Union. The cat was let out of the bag and the three Powers got together and made a fool out of Germany by over-riding the German political gesture.

Germany declared war on the Soviet Union disregarding the failure of the Hess incident. However, by this time her enemies had already read her hand and, with the spreading of the news of the Hess incident, the relationships between Germany and the Soviet Union became more strained than ever. It may be said that Germany committed two errors rather than one in declaring war against the Soviet Union. It was already clear what predicament she would encounter because of the two-front campaign. Let us go a bit further and investigate "how" Germany got herself into this trouble. It is quite clear that, in order to handle a two-front campaign in Europe, it is vitally necessary to have command of a huge army of men. It appears that Germany did not possess sufficient manpower to equally balance the two fronts, so that she had to rely upon the resources of her various weaker Axis neighbors to fill up this shortage of men. In the all-important Stalingrad defensive stand, for example, she had to throw in Rumanian as well as Hungarian forces to stop the march of the Red hordes. The sad part of this strategy was that these weak Axis lines were torn to pieces by the re-organized Soviet machine, thus inviting the "Tragedy of Stalingrad" which has been noted as having been the turning point of the whole European War.

(To Be Continued)

ANGLO-SOVIET CLASH OF INTERESTS

Intensification of Rivalry for Control Over Europe Inevitable Following Termination of War

By MOTOKICHI KYOGUCHI
(In Contemporary Japan)

On account of the new development in Europe caused by the changed war situation, Britain is confronted with no small amount of difficulty in maintaining her top-ranking position in the political chessboard of that continent side by side with America and the Soviet Union. When one subjects the communique issued at the close of the conference among Premier Stalin, the late President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill held at Yalta in the Crimea to objective scrutiny, one cannot but observe that, to speak metaphorically, Britain has given the case of Poland "a splendid funeral." Dr. Paul Schmidt, spokesman of the German Foreign Office, put the German point of view in a nutshell by remarking that the communique, is a new democratic "Magna Charta of misery." The Crimea award has created fresh problems not only for the "liberated" nations of Europe, but also for Britain, because it has definitey singled out the whole of eastern Europe as the zone of influence of the Soviet Union. The question is whether Britain will be able to have her way in western Europe, the retention of direct influence over which area in the future is a prerequisite to the safeguarding of her status as a major European Power. Since Britain desires to "regionalize" her relations with western Europe in an attempt to obviate the probable adverse repercussions of a Soviet-supported eastern European bloc, it needs no second sight to notice the prevalence of an irreconcilable Anglo-Soviet clash of interests.

Although the postwar plan drawn up at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference has been thoroughly gone into at the Crimea Conference with a view to organizing a community of interests among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union after the conclusion of the war, the very nature of their existing mutual relations nevertheless indicates that each of them is aspiring to emerge as the principal politico-economic force in Europe; and hence they are making energetic bids for effectuating their respective prepared projects in as competitive a manner as possible. Because the Soviet Union has made Britain and America tacitly assent to her schemes in respect of eastern Europe, she has become equally anxious to extend her influence to western Europe, the Balkans and the Mediterranean countries. The controversy centering on the revamping of the Bonomi regime of Italy and the unsettled conditions that are prevailing in France, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania and Yugoslavia distinctly reveal that Mosco desires to have a strong voice in the conduct of affairs in these countries. In consequence, while on the one hand Britain and the United States have become apprehensive of the ultimate intention of the Soviet Union, on the other there has occurred a sharp upswing in Anglo-Soviet rivalry and confrontation.

Britain's Intentions

During the last World War, western Europe was the source of a root-bound conflict between Britain and Russia. And following the birth of the Soviet regime, the same conflict, becoming aggravated, continued for more than twenty years right up to 1941, though intermittently. However, with the outbreak of the German-Soviet hostilities, Britain, wishing to wage her war with the Third Reich to the last "red" soldier, promptly adopted a makeshift conciliatory policy toward Soviet Russia and simultaneously contracted a military alliance, thereby accepting the long-opposed Bolshevism as the counterpart of democracy, at least for the duration of the war. Due to such a volte-face on the part of Britain, the chronic Anglo-Soviet conflict regarding western Europe entered upon a stage of temporary suspension. It was, therefore, not surprising that no mutual clash of interests appeared on the surface until the Red Army, swinging to offensive action on the Eastern Front, began to recover lost territories.

It is the generally agreed opinion that when Soviet Russia commenced vigorous forward operations achieving satisfactory results, she became hopeful of realizing her expectations in Poland, the Baltic States and Rumania. Finally, with the Red Army's penetration into Poland, the Kremlin made it perfectly clear that it would brook no outside interference in the establishment of an independent Polish State. Then the defection of Bulgaria, Rumania and Finland strengthened the hands of the Kremlin to such an extent that not only Whitehall, but also the White House, though they succeeded in altering the shape of the war situation on the Western Front and in Greece, found themselves at a loss to cope with Moscow's high-pressure diplomatic offensive. The future of Poland became a bone of contention between the Soviet Union on one side and the Anglo-American nations on the other—a contention which remained unsolved even at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. Now as a result of the Crimea Conference, it has been agreed among Britain, America and the Soviet Union that the eastern frontier of Poland "should follow the Curzon line with digressions from it in some regions of five to eight kilometers in favor of Poland." This agreement denotes the crowning success of the Kremlin's diplomatic offensive.

"Stop Moscow" Plan

On November 25, 1943, when the Cairo Conference was in session prior to the opening of the subsequent Teheran Conference which was convened as a face-saving move on the part of the Anglo-American nations, a remarkable intensification of the diplomatic offensive of the Kermlin was witnessed. Perhaps this explains why on that day Prime Minister Smuts of the Union of South Africa, speaking informally at the United Kingdom Branch of the Parliamentary Union, outlined a new world plan. Obviously, he was made to disclose such a plan at the instance of the British Government. In the course of his speech, Prime Minister Smuts indirectly expressed the desirability of pursuing a "stop Moscow" policy, that is to say, he expressed the view that the balance of influence in the post-bellum world should be maintained jointly by Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, that the preservation of world peace after the conclusion of the war should be guaranteed by them in unison, and that the balance of power to be organized then should not be disturbed by a combination of any two of the three Powers. After sketching thus the project of an Anglo-American-Soviet world control, he went on to say that, since the United States and the Soviet Union each possesses vast natural resources and population, Britain, who is not endowed with such advantages and who, moreover, has not the actual strength to rival them in these respects, should be accorded the privilege of forming a western European bloc under her aegis to effect the desired balance of influence. His proposition regarding the organization of a Britain-sponsored western European bloc not only rekindled the Anglo-Soviet clash of interests which had been temporarily backgrounded on the ensuance of the German-Soviet war, but, going a step further, it hinted the intention of London to revive its "stop Moscow" policy in an endeavor to "queer the pitch" of the Kremlin.

There is no disguising the fact that London is absolutely against an undue enlargement of Moscow's sphere of influence in Europe. This is endorsed by the Crimea concord which mainly seeks to rationalize the hitchless co-ordination of military operations between the three contracting parties against Germany, leaving the future status of "liberated" nations, except Poland, as an objective to be realized on the basis of concrete internal developments along democratic lines. That Britain is determined not to allow the Soviet Union unrestricted facilities at least in the Balkans, the Mediterranean countries and western Europe has now become so transparent that it would not at all be personal axe-grinding to think that they are fated to change their present attitude of superficial placability immediately on, or some time after, the conclusion of the hostilities in Europe. From the standpoint of such thinking, it becomes easy to understand why Prime Minister Smuts, by advocating the formation of a Britain-sponsored western European bloc, took the occasion to reiterate the traditional policy of John Bull to keep the Russian bear at bay.

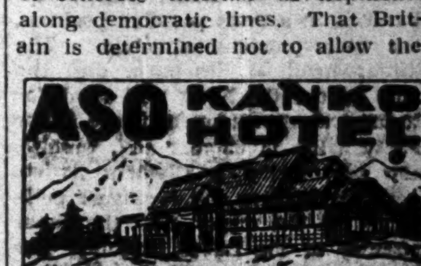
Anglo-French Policy

Britain and France took active steps in establishing the League of Nations, because one of their principal intentions was to keep the Soviet Union isolated from the rest of Europe. By occupying the guiding position in the machinery of the League of Nations, they organized the small nations of Europe into a group of their own liking and, in addition, directed a "stop the reds" crusade not so much for changing the new political complexion of Russia as for entrenching their joint influence throughout Europe. Britain is now entertaining the idea of bloc politics in Europe with the sole motive of revesting her "stop Moscow" policy in a new attire, the pattern of which perhaps can be glimpsed from the text of the "declaration of liberated Europe" adopted at the Crimea Conference. The impression exists that with Germany's collapse Britain intends to use her "stop Moscow" policy as a strong political weapon to checkmate the incursion of Bolshevism in Europe. The visit of Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden to Paris on the occasion of the armistice anniversary on November 11, 1944, and the conference held between Foreign Secretary Eden and the leaders of Belgium and the Netherlands just before that anniversary can be regarded as the beginning of a positive activity on the part of Britain aimed at the formation of a western European bloc. Even after the termination of the Crimea Conference the Anglo-French discussions that were held in Paris might have touched upon this question.

(To Be Continued)

Depends on the Cow

At a council meeting there was a discussion regarding the type of milk which should be provided for school children. The chairman of the Health Committee made the following statement: "What this town needs is a supply of clean, fresh milk, and the council should take the bull by the horns and demand it!"



Im Aso—National-Park
Schonster Kurort auf Kyushu
Aktiver Vulkan und
Natur-Wunder
Preise (E. P.): Einbettig ¥3.00 ab
Zweibettig ¥6.00 ab
Central Heizung

THE WHISKY EVERYBODY TALKS ABOUT BECAUSE IT IS A PRODUCT OF JAPAN

SUNTORY WHISKY

PURE MALT WHISKY DISTILLED IN POT STILLS AND AGED IN WOOD

OKURA FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

FIRE, MARINE, TRANSPORT, AND WAR, ETC.

Chairman of Board: CHOKURO KADONO

Head Office: 8-CHOME, GINZA, TOKYO.

Branches: Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Otaru, Keijo, Yokohama, Hsinking, Peking and Shanghai.

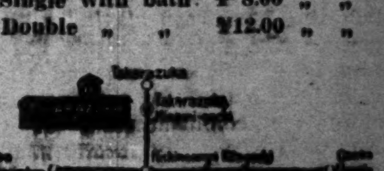
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL

Takarazuka, Hyogo-Ken

In front of Takarazuka Minamiguchi Station, Hankyu Line

ROOM RATES

Single	¥ 6.00 and up
Double	¥ 9.00 „ „
Single with bath	¥ 8.00 „ „
Double „ „	¥12.00 „ „



Apply to
HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION
Phone Fukiai 6241

HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION
Phone Kita 3400

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Phone Takarazuka 31

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

LADY steno-typist, quick and accurate, open for work in any capacity. English and Japanese spoken. Apply Box 82, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

OWNER of new, well-made lingerie corselet (large size) desires to exchange for any foodstuff. Apply Box 71, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

ENGLISH BOOKS: grammar, etymological vocabulary, reference books and text books, for young Japanese students of English. Apply Box 41, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH novels, literary and poetry, etc for immediate sale. Apply Box 444 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LATEST model, medium size, Westinghouse electric refrigerator. Apply Box 89, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OIL Cooking stove, Japanese made, in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Apply Box 77, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SPARE G.E. Mazda Lamps (Brand-New), for Eastman Moving Picture Projector. Apply Box 88, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, radio-phonographs, electric razors, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours 1:30-4:30 p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2 Jimbocho Ni-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

BICYCLE for children (18 inches) wanted immediately. Please state price, and other particulars. Apply Box 76, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

CHILDREN'S shoes wanted. One for about 4 years old, one for 8 years old, and other for 14 years old. Will pay good price. Apply Box 79, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LEATHER gaiter wanted immediately. Please state particulars. Apply Box 83, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RADIO tube "2A5" wanted immediately. Will pay a favorable price. Apply Box 80, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BOOTS, for man, size 10½ mon (7), new or slightly used. Will pay good price. Apply Box 81, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, must be in perfect condition. Apply with particulars Box 66, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UMBRELLAS—adult size for man and woman. Apply Box 64, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WHITE or cream oil-paint for furniture. Will pay good price or exchange with foodstuff. Apply Box 90, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

RUSSIAN language given by experienced teacher, in Yokohama. Quick results. Apply Box 85, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 654 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0643.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho. 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director, Dr. S. [illegible], M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-[illegible].

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

World-Renowned Tonic & Aromatic Pills.

Aside from energy making hormone, it is a combination of practically all vitally essential medical elements conducive to good health!

Office workers who are in lack of exercise are specially recommended to promote digestion by taking JINTAN daily.

Good for: Billousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion and Diarrhoea.